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APPLICATION NO.	1	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/707,764	01/09/2004		Jesse J. Williams	71189-1575	1763
20915	7590	02/25/2005		EXAMINER	
MCGARR		_	BOYER, CHARLES I		
171 MONR SUITE 600		NUE, N.W.	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49503				1751	
				DATE MAILED: 02/25/2005	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
	•	10/707,764	WILLIAMS
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
		Charles I. Boyer	1751
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication apports. The Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failt Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Insigns of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. In period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status			
<u> </u>	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 Jac</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disnosit	ion of Claims		
4)⊠ 5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or contents and/or claim(s) are subject to restriction.	wn from consideration.	
Applicati	ion Papers		
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceptable acceptable and acceptable and any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 2.	epted or b) objected to by the Education of the Education of the Idea of the I	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12)☐ a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents application from the International Bureau See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Inforr	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date 1/9/04.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	·

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 2. Claims 1-4, 14, 18, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Young, US 5,837,665.

Young teaches a spot cleaner for carpets comprising 0.1% limonene, 2.4% anionic surfactant, builders, solvents, and water (col. 2, lines 35-44). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory. With respect to an anti-soil and anti-stain component, the examiner maintains that lacking a definition or Markush group to describe what is meant by these components, just about any detergent ingredient could be considered to have anti-soil and anti-stain properties.

3. Claims 1-3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gonzalez, US 6,767,874.

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Gonzalez teaches cleaning compositions comprising 7.5% d-limonene, 1.5% nonionic surfactant, germicide, solvent, and water (col. 12, example III). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

4. Claims 1-3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Young, US 5,580,495.

Young teaches a liquid carpet shampoo comprising 0.007% limonene, 7.5% anionic surfactant, builders, solvents, and water (col. 3, lines 5-15). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

5. Claims 1-3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dellutri, US 4,620,937.

Dellutri teaches an all purpose cleaner comprising 75% citric oil which contains 80% d-limonene, 10% stearic and oleic acids, and 10% nonionic surfactant; and 25% water (col. 2, lines 55-60). Note that these compositions are extremely effective for cleaning carpets (col. 3, lines 7-10). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

6. Claims 1-3, 14, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jones, US 4,533,487.

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Jones teaches an all purpose cleaner comprising d-limonene, anionic surfactant, nonionic surfactant, buffer and water (col. 5, claim 1). Note that these compositions are used as spot cleaners for carpets (col. 4, line 21). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

7. Claims 1-6, 8, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mellikyan et al, US 5,602,090.

Mellikyan et al teach an all purpose cleaner comprising 0.55% d-limonene, anionic surfactants, a blend of ethoxylated alcohol nonionic surfactants, hydrogen peroxide, acrylate copolymer and 92% water (col. 4, example 142). Note that these compositions are effective for cleaning carpets (col. 4, line 68). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

8. Claims 1-3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Oldenhove, US 5,962,391.

Oldenhove teaches an all purpose cleaner comprising 11% d-limonene, cationic surfactant, nonionic surfactant, hydrogen peroxide, and 61% water (col. 14, example A). Note that these compositions are suitable for cleaning carpets (col. 8, line 15). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

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9. Claims 1-4, 14, 18, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Zocchi et al, US 5,942,482.

Zocchi et al teach a carpet cleaning composition comprising 0.2% terpene, anionic surfactant, sodium hydroxide, solvents, and the balance water (col. 14, example G). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 11. Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mellikyan et al, US 5,602,090 in view of Billman, US 5,534,167.

Mellikyan et al teach an all purpose cleaner comprising 0.55% d-limonene, anionic surfactants, a blend of ethoxylated alcohol nonionic surfactants, hydrogen peroxide, acrylate copolymer and 92% water (col. 4, example 142). Mellikyan et al do not teach acrylate resins as an anti-stain component. Billman teaches carpet cleaning compositions containing, as essential ingredients, styrene/acrylic resins and copolymers to impart soil resistance to carpets (col. 8, lines 15-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a well known anti-soiling component in the carpet cleaning compositions of Mellikyan et al as such components are taught as preferred

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ingredients in carpet cleaners, as taught by Billman. With respect to other well known carpet cleaning additives, such as pH adjusters and defoaming agents, the inclusion of these components is well known to those of ordinary skill. With respect to specific proportions, selection of the appropriate amounts would have been prima facie obvious because where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation, *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles I. Boyer whose telephone number is 571 272 1311. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on 571 272 1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Charles I Bover

PRIMARY EXAMINER